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Du Bois, W. E. B., and Dill, A. G. (Ed.). *The College-bred Negro American*. Pp. 104. Price, \$0.75. Atlanta, Ga.: Atlanta University Press.

This is a companion to a study of the same subject in 1900, and is another of this valuable series on the Negro. The Negro college, the Negro and the white colleges of the North and the Negro graduate are well presented.

About thirty-two colored institutions do college work; thirteen of these are "leading colleges according to Carnegie Foundation units" and to the number of students. Almost all do some high school or "College preparatory" work. But this is explained as absolutely necessary since the South has been tardy in providing high schools for Negro children.

Many of the Northern colleges welcome Negro students; some do not. The special reports on the thirty-four Negro graduates of Iowa colleges and on the sixty graduates and 200 matriculates since 1870 of the University of Kansas are favorable.

Ascertained records show that 3,856 persons of Negro descent have been graduated from American colleges; the first one in 1823, but all save twenty-eight since 1860. Of these, 2,964 were from Negro colleges and 693 from non-Negro colleges. Estimates of Negro graduates of white colleges that keep no record of race or nationality bring the total to about 5,000.

Statistics compiled from replies of 802 living graduates show that the large majority of the Southern born have remained South to labor among their people and many Northern born Negro graduates have come South for the same purpose. Conjugal condition of graduates and the large average number of living children portray their leadership in needed home making.

Both occupations and avocations furnish evidence that they are "usefully employed" . . . "largely in the work of leadership." Of the total, 53.8 per cent were teaching; 20 per cent were preaching; 7 per cent were practicing medicine, and 3.8 per cent, the law. These professional men have been and are "of great importance in the educational, social and economic uplift of the Negro race in America." Their avocations included activities in learned societies, in publication, in public offices, in charitable work, etc.

The study concludes that, although "hampered by prejudice and its accompanying discriminations as well as by lack of opportunity," these graduates of less than fifty years are hopeful of the future of the Negro race in America; they show remarkable results for the Negro college; the demand for them in many fields is greater than the supply, and that the college-bred Negro is of especial significance to the Negro and the nation.

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Harris, G. M. *Problems of Local Government*. Pp. 483. Price, 10/6. London: P. S. King & Son, 1911.

Mr. Harris, who is Secretary to the County Councils' Association of England and Wales, has undertaken in this volume to give some idea of the papers and discussions at the first International Congress on the Administrative Sciences, held at Brussels, in July, 1910. The first part, comprising about